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Aweyittamowin (Cree). Parable, comparison. From *aweyittam*, "to half-recognize a thing," and the suffix *-win*. The ultime radical is *âwe*. See *Awetshigan*.

Esa (Cree). Once upon a time.

Inâtshimowin (Ojibwa). Story, narration. The verb corresponding is *inâtshimo*, "to tell something in a certain manner (so, thus)." The first component is *in*, "so, in a certain manner, thus." A story is something told "so." See *Atshimowin*.

Mewisha (Ojibwa, Nipissing). Once upon a time, formerly, long ago. Also *mewinsha*, *me'nowisha*, etc.

Pinâtshimowin (Ojibwa). Defined by Baraga as "modest, decent narration or tale." The first component is *pin*, "clean, pure." The verb corresponding is *pinâtshimo*, "to tell something decently." *Pin* signifies "pure, clean," in both the physical and the moral sense. The word for a dirty, smutty tale is *winâtshimowin* (q. v.). See *Atshimowin*.

Tibadjimowin (Ojibwa). Tale, narrative. With suffix *-win*, from *tibadjimo*, "to tell, narrate." Identical with word next following.

Tipâtchimowin (Cree). Tale, narration. The verb corresponding is *tipâtchimow*, "to tell, tell the news, tell a story," etc. The ultimate radical, according to Lacombe, is *tip*, "mesurer, régler sur, payer."

Winâtshimowin (Ojibwa). Defined by Baraga as "filthy story, indecent narration or discourse." The verb corresponding is *winâtshimo*, "to tell a dirty story," etc. The first component is *win*, "dirty, filthy," in both the physical and the moral sense. The word for a decent tale is *pinâtshimowin* (q. v.). See *Atshimowin*.

Yâkki (Cree). Once upon a time. Used in telling a story, or narrating things not seen by the speaker. For example: "*Yâkki* ot ayattay peyak ayisiyiniw," i. e. "*Once upon a time* there was a man."

The authorities for these terms are: Lacombe, *Dictionnaire de la langue des Cris* (Montréal, 1874); Baraga, *Dictionary of the Otchipwé Language* (Montreal, 1878); Cuq, *Lexique de la langue Algonquine* (Montréal, 1886).

Alexander F. Chamberlain.

BLOOD-ROOT "CHOCOLATE."—The following item from the "Bangor News" appeared in the "Boston Globe," Sunday, October 28, 1906:—

"Unless one has lived long and travelled far in Maine he is not able to speak with any show of authority as to how widespread any custom is among the American people. Though special students and antiquarians have devoted their lives to the unearthing of ancient Maine customs and more ancient New England customs, the total amount of fact collected, as compared with the amount of fact that is still unpublished, is very small.

"Reading Thoreau's delightful 'Maine Woods' for the dozenth time, the writer lingered long over the account of the different kinds of 'tea' which were prepared and taken in the woods camps, and the reading naturally suggested the old and restricted habit which Maine residents had of digging up and cleansing and drying the pulpy rootstalks of the common bloodroot, and then macerating them in hot water and adding sugar and

milk in proper proportions, and drinking the puckery and highly colored compound under the belief that it was a substitute for cocoa or 'chocolate,' as the users of the beverage called it.

"As memory runs back to those old days, not a few Maine families had a regular day for digging this 'chocolate' every autumn, a day when nearly the entire family went forth to the mucky and moist lands adjacent to sluggish streams and pulled up and cleansed the bloodroot rootstalks and carried the vegetable trophies home to be used as wanted.

"As for the drink itself, the taste was not unpleasant. It was made as thick as porridge with the starch taken from the ruddy roots, and the color of the compound was a decided pink, in spite of the addition of milk. The taste was decidedly astringent, not so pronounced as a strong decoction of hemlock bark, of course, though the general effect was obviously hemlocky.

"One wonders if anybody drinks bloodroot 'chocolate' in these days, and if so, whether or not the habit is gaining. So far as known, no ill effects followed overdoses of the drink, and the chances are that the preparation was nourishing to a certain extent, on account of the starch held in the dry roots. There is plenty of bloodroot growing in all parts of Maine to-day. At the season when the plants are in blossom they present a very pretty picture with the dainty and cleanly stars gemming the dull expanse of meadowland. In fact, the newer generation of florists are advertising bloodroot as a plant to be used in the flower-garden. Peter Henderson and one or two other reliable florists enlarge upon the merits of bloodroot for fall planting and make it a feature.

"But how about bloodroot 'chocolate?' Who is there that has tasted the drink? In what parts of Maine is the custom most widely in vogue? Is the habit gaining or otherwise? Who among the curious readers of this paper can give the desired information?"

VARIETY IN SPELLING. — The "Boston Globe" of July 29, 1906, has the following item, which is of interest as showing the great variety in the spelling of some of our place-names, especially by foreigners: —

"*Cochituate spelled 163 Different Ways.* Exactly 163 different spellings of Cochituate have come into the post-office of that name, and have been collected by the regular carrier, Warren Valentine, within the past three years. Most of them are phonetic, and were written by foreigners. One, however, 'Cotitchuate or Wailing,' was sent from South Framingham, which is only five miles away. The list follows: Cughituate, Cohhituate, Cochitouet, Coututuate stashon, Cochihshe, Chachituate, Cocutucuate stashion, Cocht, Cochutuate, Co-Chiuhituate, Cocuicuite, Chokituate, Cochetouate, Cachuaiscite, Cochetouate, Chuotuate, Chuotuatic, Costituate, Cotchituat, Cochiculate, Couhateuate, Coghituate, Cochetercere, Koutsituate, Cohucate, Cochaituate, Cochitucate, Choituate, Co Sciaute, Co Chicuate, Co-caochea, Cotichuato, Cochetuate, Cachicuate, Cachicuate, Cochilucite, Cou-tiatou, Cocicuate, Cocheiaute, Coctuata, Chochuitate, Codtuate, Cochiceate, Cochithate, Cocictuate, Sochituate, Cocitchate, Couihiate, Cochiatuate, Co-